

# TOMBSTONE EPITAPH

GIRAGI BROTHERS, Publishers

The Weekly Edition of The Tombstone Daily Prospector

Subscription Rates, in Advance

One Year	\$2.50
Six Months	1.25
Single Copies	.05

The Oldest Newspaper in Cochise County

Entered at the Postoffice in Tombstone as Mail Matter of the Second Class

## TOLL OF CARELESSNESS

The Safety First movement in this country is now in its 19th year. It originated in Dr. William H. Tolman's studies of accident prevention abroad. In 1900 Dr. Tolman started the American Museum of Safety in New York. This was the first organized move against preventable deaths and injuries.

The 19 years' battle against accidents has materially reduced the casualty rate. More important, it has caused an analysis of accidents so thorough that we are all becoming experts on dangers to be avoided.

The slipping ladder causes more accidents than anything else. Its casualty toll bears out the claim of Safety First authorities that 80 per cent of accidents are due to carelessness.

As an opposite case, take dynamite making. Despite its hazardous nature, there are few accidents in the dynamite industry. The workers know that they are in the presence of death. They have demonstrated that personal caution is the most effective preventative of accidents.

Safety First investigations by large employers of labor, including the General Electric Co., have revealed that there are certain ages, certain hours, certain days when people relax their vigilance.

The most careless age is 22 to 26.

More accidents occur on Monday than any other day.

More accidents occur between 9 and 10 in the morning than any other hour of the day or night.

It is evident that people have a tendency, after a period of rest, to return to work in a careless attitude. The relaxation of the body is accompanied by a relaxation of vigilance and caution.

Govern your movements accordingly. The time to be most watchful is when you feel the safest.

Accidents kill 35,000 American workmen yearly.

Three million cases of sickness due to preventable occupational diseases is another annual toll.

Two million workmen are injured yearly.

Accidents cause a wage loss of \$1,000,000 every 24 hours.

Safeguard your body as you would safeguard a fine machine, a valuable fragile case or possession of a diamond.

Safeguard yourself constantly. Danger is not limited to your work. It lurks in homes, in streets, on railroad tracks and in recreation.

The prevention of accidents can never become automatic. Safety devices help materially, but human caution is the most powerful protection against injury.

## A SCIENTIFIC CALENDAR

A national organization is urging a new calendar called the "Liberty Calendar." It would have 13 months, and it isn't so crazy as it sounds.

Those months would be based on the moon more exactly than our present system. Every month would have precisely four weeks, or 28 days. There are obvious advantages in that. No more having to learn such a riddle as "Thirty days hath September, April, June and November." No more having to consult the calendar, even for ordinary purposes. Every month, like every week would begin with Monday and end with Sunday.

What of the odd days? Thirteen months of 28 days each would amount to 364. New Year's Day would be regarded as the 365th. It would not belong to any month, but would be a sort of chronological vacuum separating one year from another. Similarly the extra day occurring leap year would be a holiday not reckoned on the calendar but merely interpolated between two months. The 13th month would be called "Liberty," giving its name to the new calendar.

It sounds rather odd at first, this "January, February, Liberty, March" business, but it may come easy in time. However, judging from experience with the decimal system as a rational substitute for our chaotic mess of weights and measures, it will take a long, long time to get the nation to assimilate a scientific calendar. People don't want to be rational and scientific. They want to keep on doing things in the same clumsy, messy way they've always done them.

## WAR RISK INSURANCE

In the second installment of its investigation of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, made public today, The American Legion states that the Sweet bill, already passed by the House of Representatives and now in the Senate committee, will do much to restore the ex-service man's faith in War Risk insurance.

"When four million men lose their faith in a man or an institution," says the Legion, "it may be accepted as a fact that something is wrong. That the situation as regards War Risk Insurance in which inefficiency, red tape, mushroom growth and laggard and niggardly benefits for disabled men have operated to cause that widespread loss of faith. At the same time government insurance basically is as good as a government bond and the Sweet Bill which is approved by the Legion and is practically sure to become a law will operate to make War Risk Insurance more desirable than heretofore."

Every investigation into the heart of it brings the ultimate consumer back to the same point—he pays the freight.

## TELL HIM NOW

If with pleasure you are viewing, any work a man is doing,

If you like him or you love him, tell him now;

Do not withhold your approbation till the parson makes oration,

And he lies with snowy lilies o'er his brow;

For no matter how you shout it, he won't really care about it.

He won't know how many tear drops you have shed;

If you think some praise is due him,

Now's the time to slip it to him,

For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

More than fame and more than money,

is the comment kind and sunny,

And the hearty, warm approval of a friend;

For it gives to life a savor, makes you richer, stronger, braver—

Gives you heart, and hope, and courage to the end.

If he earns your praise bestow it.

If you like him let him know it;

Let the word of true encouragement be said—

Do not wait till life is over and he's underneath the clover.

For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

—Author Unknown.

## THE STEEL STRIKE FAILS

The "leader of the pickets" in the steel strike states that the strike is a failure and directly charges the officer in command of the troops at Gary as responsible for that outcome.

Colonel Mapes flatly denies that he interfered with the strike in any way, declaring that he did nothing at Gary but preserve the peace.

And that, said the strike leader, in substance, is precisely what we object to. The success of the strike depended absolutely on "picketing." In other words, the strike leader agreed that there were plenty of men who would work if they dared to. To "picket" is to intimidate. To visit workers at their home, uninvited is also to intimidate. Intimidation is the purpose of picketing. And workers in any lawful vocation are entitled to protection against even annoyance.

The workmen of the country are not united. On the contrary, they are greatly divided. In most disputes some want to strike. Some want to work. When conditions are really serious all workers will agree to quit and quit, and there is no need of picketing.

The public is not informed as to the merits of the steel dispute. It does not necessarily believe what either side says. It has no way of informing itself.

But there is increasing evidence that regardless of the merits of any trade dispute the people of this country are determined that no one shall be kept from work by reason of fear.

## THE THIRD ROLL CALL

During this week from Nov. 2 to 11 the American Red Cross is making its third annual roll call for members. There will be a great many people tempted to say "I answered the roll call during the war because I knew what the organization was doing for soldiers and war sufferers. That's all over now, so I'll not need to join again this year." That is a short-sighted view to take.

The American Red Cross is still busy relieving suffering wherever it is found, at home, and in some cases abroad. It is conducting a big fight against tuberculosis. It is usually the first organization to the rescue in case of fire, flood, storm or epidemic. If the disaster is comparatively small, local Red Cross organizations promptly mobilize food, hospital supplies, physicians, nurses and anything else that is needed. If the disaster is of great proportions, the Red Cross comes just as promptly with relief directed from national headquarters.

Peace-time disasters have injured 1,500,000 persons in the United States since 1900. They have caused tremendous property loss as well. In nearly every case the American Red Cross has taken charge of relief work and administered its kindly protective office faithfully and efficiently. In 1917 alone that organization was called upon for aid in 80 disasters.

Here indeed is opportunity for further giving on the part of everybody who learned during the war the joy and satisfaction of sharing in the noble work of such an organization. You will be called upon. It is your patriotic duty. Be ready!

## AMERICAN LEGION A VITAL FORCE

The prominent and commendable part which L. A. Engle Post of the American Legion, in the few brief months of its existence here, has already come to play in the civic life of the Warren District, is excellent criterion of the large part which this organization of the best of America's young manhood is destined to play in the life of the nation.

The Bisbee post of the Legion, in its co-operation with the Red Cross in the Third Roll Call, in its efforts to reduce the high cost of living, in its endorsement, support or inauguration of many worthy movements in civic and economic matters, has become a large and increasingly potent factor in local affairs.

The potentialities for constructive good throughout the nation which lie in the American Legion are incalculable. There have been organizations of war veterans in these United States before, but never on so vast a scale. Never before have upwards of four million young men of the nation been banded together in organized efficiency, with unanimity of ideals and aims, to serve the nation's weal.

The nation may have confidence in the American Legion—need fear no abuse of power. For the young men who comprise its personnel are those to risk all in the highest service which the nation could command of them. Their country may look confidently to them to serve it in peace as well as they served it in war.—Bisbee Review.

## TRUE DEPICTION OF OLD TOMBSTONE

About the best story on Tombstone of old, and how she has come up to the present day, appears in this week's issue of the Saturday Evening Post from the pen of Frederick R. Bechholdt, as one of the series of the noted writer's "Stories of the Old West."

Mr. Bechholdt was in Tombstone last August during which time he gathered the material for his article, and it can be truly said that he has handled the subject in a masterly manner and in style which is Bechholdt's own. Probably no better comment or review of his article can be put into type, than that of the Bisbee Review this morning, which says:

"A boost for Tombstone, and one which will be read with interest by every pioneer in Arizona as well as many of Arizona's comparative newcomers appears, in this week's issue of the Saturday Evening Post, placed on the news stands yesterday. It is written by Frederick R. Bechholdt, who was in Tombstone last August collecting material for his Saturday Evening Post series, "Stories of the Old West."

Mr. Bechholdt, in his extensive article, has caught the true spirit of the early west, as typified in old Tombstone, now the progressive little city which we know, but in the days of which he writes a truly typical example of the "wild and woolly" western mining camp which has now passed into limbo. Narratives of the founding of the city, and of the coming of the daring and hardy pioneer prospectors are plentiful in Mr. Bechholdt's article, and through them all runs the vein of the Western romance that is gone.

Tombstone citizens may read the article with much the same interest as a grown man would feel in coming across some account of his almost forgotten boyhood days. And pioneers of Tombstone may read it with a just sense of pride, for there is nothing in the record of these courageous builders of the west at which a more than cringing society may point the finger of scorn today, and perhaps much in the spirit of those adventurers of the early days which might well serve as a model for a later age."

## WHISKY IN BOND

There is a great deal of whisky in bond which the people have determined shall not be sold in this country or, apparently, exported. A Federal Judge has ruled that some seventy million gallons of the stuff shall be released from bond, but, although the Judge ruled that the war-time prohibition act was unconstitutional, as it obviously is, he forbade the stuff to be moved until the Supreme Court has passed on the matter.

Nobody ever claimed that the war-time prohibition act was unconstitutional. What has been claimed in respect to that and many other matters, is that the war power was paramount to the Constitution. At the same time all knew that nothing could induce the Supreme Court to pass on the matter while the war lasted. Now that the war is over—except for the official shouting—we are likely to hear that the Constitution has come back into operation.

But if it should be held that a technical state of war is equal to war itself in respect to the war power, and that the whisky cannot be moved, then the owners should be paid in full. It was, like wine and beer, produced under direct encouragement of the government, through legal regulations, and paid very heavy taxes. The people have a right to change their policy and to prohibit the use of that which they allowed to be made. And that they have done.

The situation is particularly atrocious in respect to wine. While the production of distilled liquors has been recognized as legal and a very important source of public revenue it has not been encouraged by direct subventions from the treasury. The production of wine, however, has been so encouraged by both state and national governments and farmers incited to plant wine vineyards by reason of the direct assistance to that branch of viticulture. If a democracy first induces citizens to engage in an industry and thereafter confiscates the investment so much the worse for democracy.

Judge Evans holds, however, that to do that is taking private property for public use. And that must be paid for. But, regardless of legality, to destroy this property without compensation would be tyrannous, inhuman and indicate a degree of moral depravity such as the world has not hitherto seen in a deliberate act of a people.—Nogales Herald.

One by one the Kaiser pleasing obstructions to the U. S. A. ratification of the League of Nations are being knocked down and out. "Of all virtues justice is the best; valor without it is a common jest." Rah for Woodrow Wilson.

Behold, how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in equity.—King David. No republicans had appeared on earth up to the time that this was written and for some centuries afterward.

If citizens have the right to vote for or against an increase in street-car fare, why haven't they the right to make a similar decision concerning the price of sirloin steak and coal?

The story that 55 senators have agreed on a set of reservations is encouraging. We were beginning to think it impossible for a majority in America to agree on anything.

One reason why we are short of sugar is because we have been at such pains to see that Europeans were better supplied than ever before in their lives.

An exchange tells of a man in Baltimore who was put in jail for going to sleep in a church when no sermon was being preached.

Nowadays tradition is passing. Most of the green apples nowadays go into jelly, not into stomachaches for little boys.